

The First Pocket.

What is this tremendous noise?
What can be the matter?
Willie's coming up the stairs,
With unusual clatter,
Now he bursts into the room,
Nodding as he comes;
"Auntie, I am five years old—
And I've got a pocket!"

Eyes as round and bright as stars;
Cheeks like apples glowing;
Heart that this new treasure fills
Quite to overflowing.
"Jack may have his squeaking boots;
Kate may have her locket;
I've got something better yet—
I have got a pocket!"

All too fresh the joy to make
Emptiness a sorrow;
Little hand is plump enough
To fill it—fill to-morrow.
And, ere many days were o'er,
Strangers there did stock it;
Nothing ever came amiss
To this wondrous pocket.

Leather, marbles, bits of string,
Licorice-sticks and candy,
Stones, his ball, his pennies too;
It was always handy.
And, when Willie's snug in bed,
Should you chance to knock it,
Sundry treasures rattle out
From this crowded pocket.

Sometimes Johnny's borrowed knife
Found a place within it;
He forgot that he had said;
"I want it just a minute."
Once the clock-key was lost;
No one could unlock it;
Where do you suppose it was?
Down in Willie's pocket!

—The Nursery.

NUMBER 777.

There was a time when lotteries were very common things, quite legal, and by no means disreputable, and when very worthy people bought tickets and made no secret of the matter.

It was a good while ago, of course, and you would have to look long for the worthy gentleman who one night about dark walked into a lottery office for the purpose of buying a ticket. He had tight boots and light trousers with straps, and the fur collar of his coat stood up above his ears, and he wore that awful thing, a stock, about his throat, and he was in the height of that year's fashion, and was regarded by those who met him rather with admiration than with the stare of astonishment, with which we should greet him now—with which, indeed, we should greet any of the ladies or gentlemen of that year; the first habited as above, with curls, ball-shaped hats upon their heads, and twisted canes in their hands; the latter in coal scuttle bonnets and leg-of-mutton sleeves, and two straight breadths and two gowns in their skirts, which were short, and showed low slippers and silk stockings, and with long stringed work-bags on their arms, and big parasols over the long bonnets, before which hung, for modesty's sake, curtains of black or white lace, which they called veils.

Mr. Rogers, for that, was this gentleman's name, stepping up to the counter, asked to see the tickets. Perhaps he held the superstition that there was luck in odd numbers, for as soon as they were spread before him he decided on the number seven hundred and seventy-seven; paid its price and walked off with it in his waist-coat pocket. As he turned the corner the big poster on the wall seemed to be written especially for him.

"Capital prize, ten thousand dollars. Tickets, five dollars each. Don't delay."

"I had a dream that meant luck last night," said Mr. Rogers to himself; "and I have a fancy that I shall draw the great prize. That's a splendid number."

Then he turned another corner, and spied a face peeping out of the window of a small brick house—the face of Mrs. Rogers, who feared that Mr. R.'s favorite dish was spoiling.

"That reminds me," said Mr. Rogers, "I must not tell Esmerelda. The luck will be spoiled if one tells of the ticket; and she'd talk so much of it—women will talk so much!"

So Mr. Rogers drank his tea and said nothing of the lottery ticket, which he hid at the bottom of his trunk, a bulging, hair-covered thing, with T. R. on the side in brass nails.

But, though he said nothing, his mind was full of it; he thought of that capital prize of ten thousand dollars while he ate his breakfast; he dined off it; he dreamed it. He was a schoolmaster, and while ruling the boy's copy books and setting copies for them he was so filled with the idea that all the boys who had reached P had Prize written for them, and all the boys who had come to D had Draw, Drawn, Drawing before their eyes, while those with T's copied Tick, Ticket, Tick, Ticket, all the writing hours.

Little Mrs. Rogers, who was much younger than her husband, saw that something was on his mind, but did not dare to ask what it was. He tossed and turned in his sleep, and scribbled scrawls on the newspaper, and on the backs of letters, and even wrote the magic figure on his nails with lead pencil. And once, in a moment of excitement, caused by somebody asking the first day of the month, and with great fervor:

"And I only wish it was the first of next month!"

"Why, dear?" asked Mrs. Rogers.
"Oh," said Mr. Rogers, "it's—its my birthday, you know."

"Oh, yes, so it is," said Mrs. Rogers, "but I never knew you cared for birthdays, my dear."

And Mr. Rogers did not tell her that the lottery drawing took place on the first of September.

It was breakfast-time when this remark was made, and Mrs. Rogers sat over the table long after her spouse had left, wondering what sort of present she could make him for his birthday. She had not a penny of her own, nor had she

The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

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any means of earning one; and to send a man a birthday present for which the bill must come to him, might not be considered a delicate attention even from a wife.

"I don't suppose I can give him anything nicer than a pen-wiper or a pin-cushion," she said with a sigh; "but I'll do that, at least."

And then she rummaged out of her bag of odds and ends, black cloth and scarlet velvet and a few gold beads—gilt, rather—and hid them at the bottom of her work basket. There were only three days between that and the first of September, and when she had remembered the design of a fine pen-wiper—a butterfly, gorgeous with red and black wings and the gold eyes and body, she set to work on it diligently; and needing a card for the center of the affair, peered into boxes and drawers, until at the bottom of Mr. Rogers's hair trunk she found the very thing she wanted, a yellow, dingy, thumb-marked thing with 777 upon it, and made use of it at once. Then sweetly smiling and quite unconscious of what she had done, she finished off the pen-wiper with antennae of gold thread, and hid it until the birthday should dawn.

On that day, the wonderful first of September, Mr. Rogers arose betimes, so did his wife. She presented him with his pen-wiper; he accepted it with a kiss, and pretended to feel thankful, though it only reminded him of his desk, his copies, the slavery of his life.

Now that the time had come, he felt sure that he had only squandered money—that 777 was a blank. He dreaded the knock of the news-carrier—the glance at the column of the paper in which the prizes would be published. He groaned and hid his face in his hands.

"Are you ill, dear?" asked Mrs. Rogers.

He only groaned again.

But at this moment came the paper-man's knock, and with a sudden revulsion of feeling he rushed to the door. He took the paper into his shaking hands and spread it on the table, and the first words that met his eyes were:

777. CAPITAL PRIZE \$10,000.

The effect of this announcement on Mr. Rogers was tremendous. He started to his feet and danced about the room. He shouted "huzzah!" and gave three cheers, as though he had been at a political meeting. Then he rushed to the table where his boys' copy books lay piled, and seizing them one by one flung them into the open grate, yelling:

"No more school teaching; no more slavery; huzzah!"

While Mrs. Rogers, weeping and wringing her hands, besought him to come to his senses, and felt fully assured that her husband had suddenly become a raving maniac. Finally he finished by throwing the butterfly pen-wiper on the top of the pyre, and falling into a chair weeping.

Then little Mrs. Rogers came out of her corner, and with both arms about his neck, besought him to tell what ailed him.

"Seven hundred and seventy-seven! Capital prize!" said Mr. Rogers. "I've drawn it, Esmerelda."

Esmerelda rushed for the paper, found the list of prizes, read the announcement and sat down, gasping for breath.

"That's why you burn the copy-books," she said. "But, oh, why need you have burnt my pen-wiper? It was so pretty, I thought you'd care for it. I declare I could save it. I believe it's only scorched."

But Mr. Rogers was not quite himself.

"Hang pens, pen-handles, and pen-wipers!" he said, and jammed his boot heel into the coals. "I'll never touch one again!" Mrs. Rogers felt hurt, but still she made allowance for her husband; and the fact of the prize was just beginning to dawn upon her.

"Are you sure," said she, "Oh, do show me the ticket! Perhaps you've made a mistake. Seven hundred and—oh, dear, can't you find it?"

"I'll show you," said Mr. Rogers, wiping his forehead. "Here, Esmerelda."

He walked into the little bedroom, and knelt down by his trunk. He felt down to the bottom. He felt at the sides. He tossed things out. He glared wildly.

"It's here," he said. "I know it's here; but I—can't find it."

"Oh! Rogers," cried his wife, "what was it like? Tell me!"

"Yellow—square—dirty. Esmerelda, you haven't done anything with it!" Esmerelda gave a shriek. She flew towards the grate.

"The pen-wiper—save it!" she screamed.

"Hang the pen-wiper!" cried Mr. Rogers, and he jammed his heels into the coals once more, and the flames burst hot and red over the half-burnt butterfly and consumed it in an instant. "Can't you think of anything else, but that confounded pen-wiper? The ticket! Look for it, Esmerelda. Look for it, Esmerelda!"

"It's in the butterfly. How did I know! You never told me! I thought it was an old card!" said Esmerelda. "Oh, why didn't you save it!"

"In the butterfly! What butterfly?" cried Mr. Rogers, staring about him.

"Butterfly pen-wiper!" cried Mrs. R., and fainted away in the corner.

It happened to be a Saturday. The school had a holiday. All day long the master sat and stared at the fire. All day long his wife wept and bemoaned herself. He took pity on her. He said:

"I hate you, and never can forgive you!" And she thought of suicide.

They had no dinner. At night she made tea, and they drank it with averted faces. Then she crept away to her little spare bed-room up stairs, leaving him by the fire.

The church bells rang sweetly, but neither of that wretched pair went to church. It never could be forgotten, that miserable Sunday, by either of them; and worst of all, Monday was coming, and the school boys and the work of the day. About dusk Mr. Rogers bethought him to walk out. Generally they walked out together. Now Mrs. Rogers sat and heard the voices of the holiday-making people in the street, and felt, as she said to herself, as though she were divorced. When Mr. Rogers returned his tea was on a stand, and Esmerelda was shut up in the spare bed-room again.

Both arose next morning unrefreshed and miserable. She felt like a criminal; he as the very vengeful ghost of a foully murdered man might be supposed to feel. He asked himself aloud a number of singular questions.

As: "Why do men marry idiots, who make pen-wipers of ten thousand dollars?"

"Why don't she poison me? better than beggar me?" he said, still to himself, still aloud, "but she shall suffer for this."

And then Mr. Rogers wept; her poor eyes bulged out of her head. There was a big swollen vein down the middle of her forehead. She was the most wretched of little women.

As he sipped his coffee, and she cried, the morning paper flew into the window which stood open. It was the carrier's way of saving time.

It fell at Mr. Roger's feet. He took it up and opened it with a bitter remembrance of his last opening of the paper. And these were the first words that met his eyes:

Special Announcement.—The managers of the Eagle lottery desire to rectify a grave mistake in Saturday's report. No. 777 did not draw the capital prize. It was drawn by No. 775. The fault was the printer's.

"Hang the printer!" cried Mr. Rogers. "Esmerelda!"

"I forgive you, my dear," said Mr. Rogers. "I'll never say another word about it, never."

"Oh, how noble!" sobbed Mrs. Rogers.

Then Mr. Rogers went to his school-boys and his copies, and the boy who had come to F had "Fool, folly, foolish, foolishness," on the top line of his book; and the boy who had come to I, wrote "Idiot, idiots, idiot, idiots," after his master's pattern, all the writing-hour.

To Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

Eight hours should be a day's work on a dog-chain, the dog to be allowed one day in the week to himself. Let every dog have his day.

Life preservers for Newfoundland dogs, to guard against sudden cramps.

A fine for imposing bogus watches on watch-dogs. The watch-dog's honest bark has often been raised against this swindle.

Protection of ants from their nephews and nieces.

Cushioned toad-stools would be highly appreciated by toads after a "hop."

Punish boys who frighten the frogs and make them jump. Sudden shocks are sometimes fatal to a nervous organization.

Encourage trout to write poetry. We have seen some beautiful trout lines ere now.

Rostrums in the ocean for whales to "spout" from. This is a want long felt, and the whales point about it.

Abolish mosquito bars. They make mosquitoes irregular about their meals.

Introduce the German language into our schools of fish.

Pocket-handkerchiefs for crocodiles to wipe away their tears.

A school in accounts for adders, who also multiply rapidly.

Encourage the cultivating of plum trees for the comfort of that fastidious epicure, the curculio, who can feed upon nothing else.

Badges for hawks, so we can tell one from a heronshaw.

A Missouri land company has just resumed the survey of some bottom lands near New Madrid, which was interrupted by the earthquake in 1811.

San Francisco consumes one-third more liquor than Chicago.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.

Oswego County Sunday School Union.

COUNTY SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of County Secretary Gardner, submitted at the meeting of the County Sunday School Union at Constantia, Tuesday, June 22d:

One year ago I was chosen your Secretary. Immediately after my election, I began to ascertain what was required of the County Secretary. I found there was a great amount of work that could be done, and with what assistance I obtained from several interested persons, I went to work, first, to obtain every Sabbath School superintendent's name in our county, and also to learn in what towns a Sunday School Union was sustained and in good working order, and names of all town officers. This I did, to better enable me to gather the statistics of our county, and to inform all Sunday School workers of coming conventions, institutes, or any important Sabbath School matter that would be worthy of note. This required a great amount of writing, as I could not visit these parties in person. All save one or two were perfect strangers to me, but notwithstanding this a great number gave me the information I requested, but from others I never heard. Not to be discouraged, however, I still continued writing. If I did not hear from one, I would write to another, and in this manner I have opened correspondence with some one Sunday School map in every town in our county, having but recently completed this work.

I find there are but very few who appreciate the value of Sunday School statistics, and but few, comparatively, seem to consider the necessity of filling out and sending to the town or county secretary the blank statistical report which is sent, one to each Sunday School superintendent or secretary throughout the county. The gathering of Sunday School statistics is as necessary and indispensable as in political, state and all other affairs so important to our people. With the exception of benevolent and Christian work, these others are all compulsory, requiring statistics by law, and the persons engaged in gathering these statistics seek for the position, because it is a remunerative one. We have our statistical bureaus which employ men at large salaries, and our military and political bureaus for their subordinates placed in every city and town. We need Sunday School statistics just as much as we do these others, but the gathering of them is not compulsory, neither is a county or town secretary, a Sunday School superintendent or secretary remunerated financially. I wish I could; at this time, say something that would make an impression upon the minds of our superintendents and secretaries, as to the value of statistics. A goodly number have sent in their reports, but the majority have paid no attention to them. These, I trust, will hereafter feel the importance of making returns. From some towns it seems an impossibility to obtain a single report, and why this I cannot comprehend, unless it is the season of the year we send out our blanks. As regards this matter I do not wish to say anything detrimental to the course now pursued by our State Secretary, but I do believe if our blank reports were sent out either in midsummer, when the Sabbath School interest is at its height, or about the first of November, just as the schools in the country close, and when our roads and highways are in good condition for traveling, we would then obtain more and complete reports than we now do. I would suggest we take it upon ourselves to have printed blank Sunday School reports with a form of letter attached and send them to our schools throughout the county at such time either in the summer or fall as may be deemed best.

The secretary should note all matter that would be of any interest, keep a correct and personal record of every officer, teacher and scholar, as to the time of connection with and removal from the school, also noting conversions, deaths, spiritual growth of the school, &c., keeping the books neatly and in such a manner as to give, in one hour's time, a complete report of the school for the previous year.

I find some of our best and most complete reports are rendered by young ladies, and I would suggest we have more lady secretaries. As I have stated before I have not received full reports from all our towns, but such as I have, I will give you.

There are in our county, exclusive of Oswego city, between 180 and 190 schools. I sent out over two hundred blanks and received in return but 70. You will now have an idea of the negligence on the part of some of our Sunday School people as regards this matter.

There are attending these 70 schools, 797 officers and teachers, 1,905 adults and 3,462 children and youth, making a total of 6,164; average attendance in summer, 4,223, and in winter, 1,086; number of conversions, 229; number of papers taken, 5,387; number of volumes in libraries, 4,041; estimated value of libraries, \$1,451.00; moneys expended for libraries, \$364.71; benevolent purposes, \$251.95; other purposes, \$785.24; making a total of \$1,401.90.

This being the report for 70 schools, we estimate as near as possible, that there are in our county no less than 20,000 persons attending our Sunday Schools, or about one quarter of our entire population; showing that although we have less schools in existence than in former years, we have an increase in attendance of over 4,000 since the year 1869.

With the exception of New York city, Brooklyn and Buffalo, we stand as to numbers attending Sunday Schools, the fourth county in our State. In Oswego city there are 15 schools, and I have reports from 14. There are in attendance 441 officers and teachers, 856 adults, and 2,615 children and youth, making a total of 3,912; average attendance in summer, 2,740, in winter 2,316; number of conversions, 194; volumes in libraries, 7,373, (the West Baptist Sunday School alone having 3,300) estimated value of libraries, \$4,325.00; number of papers taken, 5,130; moneys expended for library books, \$600, (this being by the Baptist societies) benevolent purposes \$306.31, and for all other purposes \$1,366.27, making a total of \$2,612.45. It is to be regretted that Oswego city has no Sunday School Union. In former years it sustained one, but for want of interest or union among the different schools it was discontinued. The same may be said of New Haven, Hastings and several other towns. In years gone by, a union was sustained in every town in our county. There are now but thirteen, showing a want of unity and interest. A few weeks ago, I wrote to some one in every town, ascertaining facts of interest to present at this meeting, but I received few replies; of these towns I will speak. Oswego town is doing a great work, and holds monthly some of the most interesting unions I have ever attended. They have schools wherever one can be sustained.

Volney is by no means behind, but is still pushing ahead in this glorious work; about 60 per cent. of the youth in Volney are attending Sabbath Schools.

Hannibal is growing spiritually and doing a good work. Sandy Creek is fully alive to this cause, and the work is progressing. The Sunday School interests are plainly manifested, and but recently, one of the most interesting conventions ever held in our county was held at that place. In Mexico the interest in the Sunday School work is good. Otisco county officers and scholars, have, during the past year, experienced religion. Serbia is up to the mark, and has cause to rejoice. Over 100 Sabbath school scholars have found a blessed saviour, within the past year. I am very sorry to learn of the condition of New Haven and Parish. In 1869 New Haven sustained 10 schools where now there are but 3. Parish had 8, in good working order but at present has only 3. I ask you what is the reason of this. In a letter I received from Mr. Harvey Palmer of Parish, he writes, "I am truly sad to report the condition of Sunday Schools in our town," and still adds "what under God can be done to bring up the work again. I can not tell, the case is very painful and sad."

To further the interests of our work, I would recommend and present for your consideration the following plan. Appoint a committee, composed of some of our most live, energetic and earnest Sunday school workers, who also shall be men of tact, decision and Sunday school experience, each to spend two days during the year, holding Institutes in each town, and divide the work in this manner. Appoint two persons over two towns, they to make arrangements for holding some time during the year an institute for one day in each of these towns. They also, shall do all in their power to sustain in their appointed towns Sunday School Unions, organize schools wherever required and help build up the Sunday School cause. Thus, a committee of twenty-two persons, we will be able to hold an Institute once a year in every town in our county, and each town will have some one to look after its spiritual welfare.

In order to accomplish anything, we must have systematic work, and by so doing, we can achieve mighty and noble work. If I had time I would say a word or two regarding our finances. I will say this however, that we can wisely dispose of all the monies sent to this Society. I believe in systematic work, and I feel it a necessity that we, in some way, by a systematic method, solicit funds from each Sabbath School in our county, for the benefit of, and to further aid this cause. As it is now, whatever expenses are incurred, fall upon a few individual parties, which is not at all just or right. May you all go forth from this meeting with renewed strength and zeal, and during the coming year, whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

An accommodating case of absent-mindedness recently came to light. A New Orleans lady purchased a pair of boots; they did not fit her quite as well as she desired, and she resolved to take them back. She accordingly carried them to a store in which she had never been before, forgetting where she had got them, and the shopkeeper quite as uncertain took them and gave her a better pair, offering many regrets that his customer had been put to so much trouble.

The United States Lake Survey.

BY A NATURALIST.

CORRECTION.—The United States steamer, Surveyor, does the greater part of the deep water sounding. The business of the Ada is moving camps, attending the general business of the survey and sounding. The operations on the great lakes commenced some fifteen years ago.

THE MILITARY MAP.

In order to give the map of the lakes a presentable appearance it is necessary to take the topography of a considerable strip of the shore. Ner is this the only reason for sketching the shore. It is obvious to many, at first thought, perhaps, that for a military map it is essential to plot all the little by-ways leading from the lakes to the general highways, that in a case of necessity an army left on shore might easily find its way out. And also that the lay of the land may be ascertained, elevations obtained, &c., so that proper places for encampment may be picked out and easily fortified.

It is said concerning the late Franco-Prussian war, that the Germans had a better map of France than the French had. It is further intimated that this was one of the great causes of the defeat of that country. It is policy therefore for the government to have a perfect military chart of the great lakes; and we need not be surprised if a general land survey follows the finishing of the lake survey.

The division of the lake survey under Lieut. F. M. Tower of U. S. Corps of Engineers, has arrived in the Niagara river. A speedy termination of Lake Ontario is expected.

Church Militant.

We read of scenes like the following in England and such countries, but that in the highly civilized regions of Manitoba, (British Provinces) they should occur, is very remarkable. The church in Nottingham, Manitoba, was split into two factions by the discussion of some vexed questions of ecclesiastical polity, and each faction called a clergyman from afar to come and preside over it. On the Sunday following the advent of the clergyman, he, both before and after, walked in and took their accustomed seats. Something of a contest now ensued between the rival ministers, to see which could first reach the pulpit. He who outran his adversary ascended to the sacred desk. The other, nothing daunted, took possession of the chancel below. The strife was now transferred from legs to lungs. A hymn was given out from the pulpit, and another from the chancel, and the partisans in the body of the house pitched into two tunes, diverse in metre and harmony, and sang lustily. Then the man in the pulpit began the delivery of his sermon. His brother in the chancel took refuge in a passage of Scripture, which he read with strong emphasis and very few pauses, and followed this by giving out a second hymn. In the meantime his adherents had won the local musician over to their side, and their singing was accompanied with resonant peals from the organ. Victory seemed for a time to reward their efforts, as the preacher's voice was completely drowned by the din. Great is the force of simple endurance, however. When the last strain had died away there stood the enemy, going on with his discourse in apparent ignorance of the interruption. The occupant of the chancel sighed, gazed despairingly at his notes, glanced up at the calm and dignified orator, and took his seat a vanquished man.

A colored witness in a recent case at Galveston, when asked his trade, said he was "er fission," meaning a physician; and being inquired in what school he studied, replied: "Hey! didn't study 'tall; cum into the worl' a doctor; was borned a doctor." Having showed a city license to practice, he was asked if he could read, and the answer was: "No, sir; I don't need ter; I've de sebneth son of de sebneth son; my nollidge was born wid me."

A near-sighted Boston man was lately riding in a street car, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear, "I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife.

Two years ago a Pennsylvania servant girl was sent to prison for stealing \$200 from her employer. The money was found the other day where he had hidden it, and now the man offers the girl \$6 as recompense, while she is willing to settle for ten thousand.

Quin, the actor, being asked by a lady why there were more women in the world than men, replied, "It is in conformity with the other arrangements of nature—we always see more of heaven than of earth."

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African Customs.

The Kroomen are a merry set of fellows, and no matter how hard has been the day's work they will end it by shouting and dancing to their heart's content, under the name of "making play." As a set-off to their lightheartedness, they are notorious drunkards, liars, and such thieves that they are said to be capable of saving the capsize traveller struggling in the waves with one hand, while with the other they are adroitly picking his pockets. There are no laws against polygamy. A man may marry as many wives as he likes, provided he has the means wherewith to pay for them. To pay for her and take her home is the sum total of the marriage ceremony amongst them. The more wives a man has the easier is his life. Hence the object of marrying many wives is a sort of provision for old age. He invests his spare capital in wives, and finds his return in their working for him. Even the older wives have no objection to his introducing rivals into the family. The first married wife is always the head of the house and rules the other wives with a high hand. Accordingly the more junior wives her husband has, the more servants she has under her to obey her behests. If a wife is badly treated she can take refuge with her relations, when a "big palaver" ensues. When as sometimes happens, the case goes against the husband, then his children go to him as his share of the family property. When a Krooman marries his first wife, he takes up his quarters in her father's house; when he can afford to buy a few more he commences housekeeping on his own account, and then each wife has a separate hut for her own use.—Races of mankind.

Don't.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

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Contributions and Editorial Correspondence may be sent at the option of the writer, either to H. C. Rider, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., or to F. L. Seliney, Associate Editor, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

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Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

The Maryland Institution.

We have received the sixth annual report of this institution for the year 1874. It is elegantly printed on tinted paper and embellished with a colored lithograph of the buildings, which are imposing in appearance. Since the date of the last report the number of pupils in attendance was 104, a small increase since 1873. The treasurer's report of receipts was \$45,278.48 and of disbursements \$41,292.70, leaving on hand the balance of \$3,985.78.

The Committee state that the past year has been one of unparalleled success in every branch of the institution and express their gratitude to the Divine Master for his goodness extended throughout the year and invoke a continuance of his favor upon their efforts in the future. During the year not a case of serious sickness has occurred, which gratifying fact is due, in the opinion of the attending physician of the institution, to the "admirable" regard paid to hygienic considerations in the construction of the new buildings, which are excellently well ventilated, warmed and drained, to say nothing of the judicious domestic management of the pupils. The committee also speak in glowing terms of the zeal manifested by the principal and teachers of the institution in the discharge of their several duties.

Of the industrial department, the shoe shop is still in successful operation, and many of the boys have become practical workmen. The girls are taught needlework, and some of them have become skillful in that art of industry.

The Maryland Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$125,000 for the completion of the new buildings. During the present season an iron fence is to be built in front of the institution, and improvements made on the grounds, which will be in taste and keeping with the magnificent buildings.

Taken as a whole, the prospects for the future of the deaf and dumb of the State of Maryland look very cheering.

A Practical Sermon.

In another column is published a synopsis of the closing sermon of the school year of the New York Institution, delivered by Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, on Sunday, June 20th last. We take especial pleasure in commending to our readers its full perusal for it embodies a good deal of practical advice, which, though intended for the graduating and returning pupils, is equally applicable to all adult deaf-mutes over the world. It is replete with sound moral principles and wholesome counsels, which, if heeded and followed, will be a source of practical benefit both morally and intellectually to all deaf-mutes. Full well do we remember the parting advice of the venerable Dr. Harvey P. Peet, upon the occasion of our leaving the grand old Institution on Fifth street, never more to return as a pupil. We have preserved that address of advice unto the present day, which, to us, has never seemed to grow stale from frequent perusal.

The Belleville Institution.

It is said that Mr. Denys has been charged with the instruction of the Catholic pupils in their religion at the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institution, and that he also conducts them to the Catholic Church on Sundays to mass, while the Protestant pupils attend their own chapel in the institution.

PERSONAL.—Mr. P. W. Downing, one of the teachers employed in the Minnesota Institution, has departed for England, where his parents reside. He expects to return in the fall. We wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY
HENRY WINTER SYLE.

Special Mission to the Deaf and Dumb of Ireland.

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD, AND PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE."

"AND HOW CAN THEY PREACH EXCEPT THEY BE SENT?"

The Rev. Samuel Smith, A. K. C., of St. Saviour's Church, London, and Rev. George A. W. Downing, Chaplain to the Adult Deaf and Dumb of Manchester, have both kindly offered to resign part of their holidays during the present summer in order that they may preach to the deaf and dumb of Ireland. It must be remembered that although missionary efforts have been set on foot both in Dublin and Belfast, these efforts do not extend beyond the immediate neighborhood of those towns, and that the deaf and dumb of the whole of the rest of Ireland are entirely shut out from the privileges which their brethren enjoy.

An appeal is now made to the Christian public to provide the means for taking advantage of the offer made by these reverend gentlemen.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Miss W. FREDERICK, Fort William, Ballykannon, County Donegal, Ireland; or will be duly forwarded if sent to the FOREIGN EDITOR of the JOURNAL.

A Visit to the Yorkshire Institution.

Overlooking the Doncaster race-course, and within a few yards of the grand stand, but on the opposite side of the highway, stands a building which the thousands who pass it on a St. Leger day, if they give any thought to it at all, will regard as a gentleman's residence. But very few, indeed, know the actual purpose to which it is put. To the initiated, however, the unpretending-looking structure possesses a historical interest as being indissolubly connected with a movement of our own times, which has been fraught with blessings to the community at large, and has especially brightened and made useful the lives of our afflicted brethren.

Who has not at some time or other had his pity profoundly moved by the sight of a deaf and dumb child, shut out by his misfortune from the companionship of those of his own age, debarred from taking advantage of the usual means for training and educating the young, and doomed to a life-long misery, unilluminated, in too many instances, by a single ray of hope. One who had given much thought and labor to the subject, says: "If we contemplate an untaught deaf and dumb child, how melancholy the picture! In the common affairs of life he is incapable of receiving the consolation in sickness, incapable of expressing his wants; in health, unable to earn the necessities of life; deserted by all, because they do not understand him; open to every vice, never having been made sensible of the danger of gratifying his appetites and passions; and heedless of the future, for the past has given no hope." Animated by a desire to alleviate as far as possible the condition of the deaf and dumb in Yorkshire, a few philanthropic gentlemen banded themselves together when the century was still young, and the practical form which their efforts took was the purchase of Eastfield House—the building overlooking the Doncaster race-course—and its dedication as an institution for deaf and dumb children, wherein they might receive secular and religious instruction, and, as far as convenient, industrial training.

At the time of my visit there, a few days ago, there were in actual attendance 98 children; and through the courtesy of Mr. Howard, I had the pleasure of seeing them all together in the school-room, engaged at their lessons. The sight was a novel one, and full of pathetic interest; novel, because of the rapid telegraphic communication by hand and play of feature that was going on between teacher and scholar, and the complete contrast offered to the elementary schools I had hitherto visited; pathetic, because that aggregation of unfortunate humanity, with its appealing gaze of mute helplessness, made me realize as I had not yet done the extent of the calamity under which they suffered. And yet, withal, what a cheerful-looking, bright, and intelligent lot of children; cleanly, well-behaved, healthy-looking—a gathering, in fact, calculated to make the most forcible appeal to one's sympathies. Just think of it, 100 children divided into half-a-dozen classes, each class engaged in a different lesson, and not a word is heard. The only noise is the shuffling of feet, or slates, or books. I knew I was going to pay a visit to an institution an indispensable condition of admission to which was that the child should be unable to talk, and yet, not having thought of the matter being brought before me thus, my interest in what was going forward was tinged with surprise.

With pantomimic gestures, in which the hands play the chief part, or by means of the blackboard, the teacher communicates with his pupils and the pupils answer back, so reading, spelling and writing are taught, lessons are given in Bible and English history, geography and drawing, and elementary information is imparted respecting the sciences.

The schoolroom is a lofty, well-ventilated apartment, with none of the stuffiness which too often distinguishes such places. The walls are covered with botanical and zoological drawings, illustrations of Bible and general history, and drawings of natural objects. Those pictures are essential, forming, as they do, the

basis of the medium of communication between teacher and taught. Here is the lowest class undergoing, as I am told, an examination as to their knowledge of simple "vocabularies." The teacher sits in front of them, indicating object after object by an elaborate system of signs, and the children answer by spelling out the thing indicated by the finger alphabet. One can well understand what a tedious process it must be to ground those children well in the use and meaning of simple words merely, and the way to write and spell them; and yet it is not only done, but lessons are given daily to the advanced classes in English grammar, and in this I am told they are better instructed than children in our ordinary elementary schools.

Going to the next higher class, I find that they are being initiated into the mystery of constructing short sentences, involving the use of adjectives. The lesson is just over, and by a series of questions on the blackboard, the teacher is testing the knowledge of his class on the information he has just imparted, the child in each case being called upon to write out opposite the question the answer. Two other classes are engaged respectively in writing out on their slates answers to a series of questions in Bible history; and the most advanced class of all is busy with a lesson in arithmetic—in compound rules.

At the call of Mr. Howard, a boy 14 years of age, a bright, intelligent, amiable-looking youth, leaves his desk, and by means of a piece of chalk and the blackboard, master and pupil carry on a long conversation together, to which, if I may use the word, I am permitted to listen. I could not but admire the facility with which the boy wrote out his answers, which for the most part were not only accurate as to facts, but grammatically correct to a degree that not many boys of the same age in an elementary school would show. Personal at first, the conversation becomes geographical, and then historical, and I am told for what Leeds and Sheffield are noted, of the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, and what famous battle was fought at Hastings. From the happy appearance of the children I can well believe that harshness of treatment is unknown in the establishment.

In the management of the institution from a domestic point of view every care appears to be taken. The most scrupulous cleanliness is observable throughout the building, and the appearance of the children indicates that they are well looked after. For a portion of each day the boys are employed in the garden, and the girls are taught sewing, the use of the sewing machine, and household work generally. When not engaged in school or in the garden, the boys are provided with the means of recreation in a good play ground, and also a field for games; and the girls have a play ground separate from that of the boys. Under Mr. Howard—whose heart and soul, by the way, are in the work—the headmaster, and Mrs. Howard, the matron, the institution will doubtless be as successful in the future, and as much a credit to Yorkshire, as it has been in the past.—*Yorkshire (Eng.) Post, March 4, 1875.*

Lunatics.

Tommy Kavanaugh, a young mute, about 20 years of age, better known to those who attended school with him in New York, as "The Blacking-Room Janitor," during Elbridge Toler's superintendency, having from Fulton, Oswego Co., is now an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum here. Being acquainted with Dr. Gray, the Superintendent, and one of his assistants, we were called up to the asylum the other day, to give, if possible, something touching the early history of this patient. We, of course, recognized him at first sight, as also he did us, and even spelled our name correctly, (an uncommon thing in an insane person!) We noticed nothing extraordinary in him. He talked in a very incoherent manner as he always did, and looked altogether a very harmless fellow; but still the doctors pronounce him of unsound mind and dangerous if allowed to run at large. They also pronounce him incurable, because his insanity dates far back. The poor fellow will not remain here long, but will be transferred to the County Asylum of the county from whence he came, [which is in this vicinity.—Ed.]

It has been said the poor fellow was transferred from the New York Institution to a certain Catholic school in Canada where a too strict discipline was enforced and where the "rod for a fool's back" was called into service almost daily, thus causing his insanity to take a stronger hold upon him, but we will not vouch for it, though after repeated inquiries, he, without much variance, gave the same story. Sr.—
Utica, June 14th, 1875.

Sixth Biennial Convention of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association.

Programme.

This convention will be held in the city of Watertown, at Washington Hall, commencing on the 25th of August, 1875, and closing at noon on the 27th.

It will be opened on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., with prayer by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church, New York. An address by the Hon. Bradley Winslow, Mayor of Watertown, will follow. Then comes the President's biennial address, and the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary.

Next will be the oration, which will be delivered by Mr. Fort Lewis Seliney, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., or by his substitute, Mr. Samuel T. Greene, of the Ontario Institution, Belleville, Canada.

Impromptu addresses by other gentlemen may be expected, completing the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling at 2 p. m., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will deliver a lecture, his sub-

ject being "Marriage." Amendments to the constitution of the society will then be in order. The session will close with resolutions and miscellaneous remarks.

It is expected that Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Rector of Trinity Church, Granville, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will interpret the proceedings for the benefit of the hearing portion of the audience.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rector of Trinity Church, will hold a service for deaf-mutes, in that church.

THURSDAY.

In the morning, at 7:40 o'clock, an excursion will start for and spend the day among the Thousand Islands. Tickets from Watertown to Alexandria Bay and return, \$2.10 (dinner on board, 50 cents extra.) An arrangement has been made by which 30 cents will go to the treasury of the Association for every ticket sold.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, a grand reception and re-union will be given to the members of the Association at the spacious residence of Mrs. Howell Cooper.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Re-assemble at 9 A. M. After prayer, the election of officers for the two ensuing years will take place. After transacting such other business as may come before the association, and the delivery of the closing remarks by the President and others, the convention will adjourn *sine die*.

HOTEL AND RAILROAD FARES.

Arrangements have been made with the two following hotels at reduced rates, both of which can accommodate all in attendance; two persons must occupy one bed:

Woodruff House, \$2.00 per day.
American Hotel, 1.50 "

The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and Lake Ontario Shore railroads will furnish excursion tickets at reduced rates. These tickets, all proposing to attend the convention, must procure on these roads, at the respective stations from which they start, and will hold good for their return. The Syracuse Northern, Utica & Black River and other railroads remain to be heard from, and of the fares on these, notice will be given before the convention meets.

The managers of the Empire State Association, take pleasure in inviting all, who can, to be in attendance, and participate in the proceedings, assuring them that no pains will be spared, on their part, to render the occasion one of general enjoyment and profit.

H. C. RIDER,
President.

H. A. RUMRILL,
Secretary.

Minor Topics.

Yale has conferred an L. L. D. on Gov. Tilden.

Iron at Wolverhampton, England, at thirty-five dollars per ton.

The Hon. Asa Packer of March Chunk, one of Pennsylvania's railroad magnates, is said to be worth \$20,000,000. He began life a poor boy.

Eighteen or twenty cadet midshipmen who were found deficient in the recent examination at the Naval Academy, have been allowed the privilege of resigning.

The secretary of state has directed the corporations of Albany and New York to prosecute several persons for refusal to give information to the census enumerators.

The total number of Post Offices in the entire Russian Empire, both in Europe and Asia, is 3,200. In London alone there are 530, and in England and Wales there are 9,280.

The half-yearly report of the New York Commissioners of Immigration shows a decrease of 23,662 in the arrivals at Castle Garden, from January 1 to July 1, as compared with the same period last year.

By a decree of the Italian Government no foreign ship in Italian waters is permitted to use the potatoes it has on board unless the whole supply is washed under the supervision of the authorities.

The English Secretary for the Colonies has ordered a convention of delegates from the British settlements in South Africa for the sake of forming a confederation, similar to the Dominion of Canada, and the adoption of a uniform policy towards the natives.

The accidental deaths around the Comstock mines have been computed and averaged. They occur at least once a week, while serious accidental injuries happen at the rate of one every day. This does not include demises occasioned by whiskey, revolvers, or bowie knives.

A bridge is to be built over the Frith of Forth, in Scotland, the height of which will be 150 feet, and the number of spans nearly 100. The largest span in the cen-

ter is to be 1,500 feet, or nearly one-third of a mile in width, and the smaller spans 150 feet. It will cost about \$10,000,000.

Since the offering of bounties in Minnesota for clearing out the grasshoppers over 800,000,000 have been destroyed, and the pests have been brought in by the wagon-load. Late reports from Kansas and Missouri indicate that they have left those states, and the farmers look hopefully for a good harvest.

A funny incident is related of a constable in Adrian, Mich., who arrested a prisoner in a distant town. He handcuffed the prisoner and himself together, and laid down to sleep. In the morning the handcuffs were on the constable's wrists, the prisoner was gone, and so was the pocket book and money and watch of the officer.

The consumption of snails in the South Tyrol is constantly growing; but the Italians and Tyrolese are not the only people who appreciate the merits of these clean-feeding mollusks; in Paris Burgundian snails are worth one cent apiece, and \$2,500 worth of snails are disposed of in the markets in the course of a year.

An old Bible which was presented to a church in Saxony in 1677, and has been mistaken for a manuscript Bible, was recently discovered to be a copy of the edition which was printed by Gutenberg at Mayence between 1450 and 1456, partly on paper and partly on parchment. It has been purchased by an English collector for \$2,250.

The long strike of the Pennsylvania miners has ended by the submission of the men who are ready to accept work at any price. The loss in the Wilkesbarre region is estimated at \$10,000,000. The proprietors have, of course, advanced the price of coal, but can any one tell what has been gained except dissatisfaction, wretchedness, suffering, and starvation?

In France and other Continental countries the bodies of deceased persons are committed to their parent earth much sooner after death than is the custom in this country. The law, in consequence, insists on great care being taken to avoid premature interment. In Breslat lately, however, a marine fell into a lethargic state, was certified as dead by the hospital authorities, and his supposed remains were conveyed under a military escort to the cemetery. As they approached some of those who had buried him were surprised and horrified by meeting him in the street. Fortunately he had been reserved for scientific purposes, and when he was placed naked on the marble slab in the dissecting room the sudden chill revived him.

Sunday School Review.

On last Sabbath evening the Sunday School of the M. E. church of this village had a review of the lessons for the past six months. Although the weather was quite warm, the attendance was good and the attention marked.

First was a historical catechism in which questions upon what occurred between the years 1451 B. C., to 1095 B. C., were asked by the superintendent and answered by the school. Rev. B. Holmes had an essay upon "Caleb's Inheritance." An essay upon "The Law—Ebal and Gerizim" was read by Mrs. C. B. Thompson. Mr. C. B. Thompson spoke of "Cities of Refuge." Mrs. T. W. Skinner told of that great female judge of the present time and those that governed God's people of old, and also gave the characteristics of some of the ancient judges. Mrs. A. S. Gibson had an exercise upon "Joshua's Warning," in which the answers were given by Miss F. Wilder's class. Dagon, the chief god of the Philistines, was described, by means of a large drawing, by Mr. L. W. Robinson. Rev. S. P. Gray spoke of the Ark which, when captured by the Philistines, was placed in the temple of Dagon, who twice fell before it, after which occurrence it was conveyed back to the Jews.

The exercises were interspersed with singing by the school, which, of course, was good. The whole review was practical, interesting and instructive, and reflected much credit upon the indefatigable superintendent, Mr. Lewis Miller, and his able corps of assistants. We are glad to learn that the school is in a very prosperous condition.

How to DESTROY POTATO BUGS.—Jonathan R. Decker, of Binghamton, has discovered a new, simple and effectual means of destroying potato bugs. His implements are a wash basin partly filled with kerosene oil, and a small wasp-broom. With the latter he brushes the potato leaves without injuring them, and the bugs drop off into the kerosene, where they kick for about five seconds and expire. In this way he is killing them by the thousands on a farm in that vicinity.

According to the census returns the population of Oswego is 22,280, a net increase of 1,370 since 1870.

The Fourth of July in Parish.

Parish was, on Saturday, like Rome in the time of Caesar; not that ancient Rome celebrated the Fourth of July, but that it was filled with vestals and gladiators. About 10 A. M. the festive preparations were at a focus. The opening exercise of the day was a parade by the Parish Home Guard, backed by mounted reserves from Hong Kong. They went through their evolutions upon the platform of a cart. Their appearance was magnificent, and the new uniforms fitted them exceedingly well. After them came (when the way was cleared,) the speakers of the day, Parish band leading, followed by thirteen young ladies dressed in red, white and blue, representing the original divisions of our colonies, then drawn by four horses came a wagon upon which were seated thirty-seven young girls clad in patriotic garb, representing the States of this glorious Union; and last, the students of the schools and citizens. The procession moved to the front of the church, where the following order of exercises was carried out:

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Munger. Reading the Declaration of Independence by Mr. Northrop of the Parish Mirror. Oration of the day by A. N. Ludington, Esq., of Syracuse. Music by the Parish Band and Glee Club.

The people of Parish seemed to expect hungry people and were prepared to receive them, and they placed a huckster shop in every dry-goods box and on every corner; edibles and lake water disappeared as if by magic, and one would have thought that the whole country had gone hungry and dry for at least six weeks before this festive occasion. But their wants were supplied by Parish's generosity. The afternoon was filled up with wheelbarrow races, climbing the greasy pole, etc. The pig was so slippery that he could not be caught, so he failed to file an appearance. The daring young man who was to attempt the pole, thought his way was easy but his pace too uncertain. In the evening there was a good display of fireworks.

The music was such as is not heard every day. The Union Band of Colosse were the musicians of the day, and their music was very fine. In the evening the Helicon Band of Mexico stirred up the sentiment of the place with their rich music. The dances and bar-rooms were quiet and orderly, everything was in perfect peace and harmony, and the good people of Parish are to be congratulated on the success of their celebration.

ODDITY.

Mexico, July 4, 1875.

Census Returns.

The following statistics in regard to the returns for the Second Election District of this town, were given us by Mr. Chas. Beley, the enumerator: Population in corporation, 688; population in whole district, 2,111; number of dwellings, 493; number of deaths for the year ending June 1, 1875, 34; marriages in same period, 12.

The entire population of the village is, therefore, 1,305; while that of the whole town is 3,709; number of voters in town, 965.

Population of the town of Mexico in 1870, 3,813, showing a loss of 104 since then. The population of the village in 1870, was 1,205, giving a gain of 100 in the corporation.

We are under obligation to Messrs. Chas. Beley and H. J. Allen, the Enumerators, for the above facts.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Just as the baptismal ceremony had been concluded at the creek on Oswego street, last Sunday afternoon, Mr. William Follett drove his team, attached to a wagon occupied by his mother, wife, two children and himself, over the bridge. The south end commenced to give way, when the horses sprang forward in time to escape going down with the bridge, but the rear of the wagon dropped, throwing Mrs. Follett and the two children out. One child, six or seven years old, was thrown upon the bank and the wagon wheel passed over its back as it lay face downward. The child seemed but slightly hurt. Mrs. Follett struck on her head and shoulders was considerably bruised. The bridge has been condemned.—*Hannibal Reville.*

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.—On Monday afternoon this vicinity was visited by the heaviest thunder storm of the season thus far. The flashes of lightning were very bright and the thunder loud and almost continuous for a short time. The Dominion Telegraph office is situated in the Post Office building, the sparks flashed from the wires so that the operator and deputy postmaster closed up the office and retired to a safer place. The casing of the window in the office was somewhat burned. Thirteen of the telegraph poles of the Dominion Company, in the east part of the town near the residence of Mr. C. Tiffany, were completely shattered, apparently at the same moment. Mr. Orrin Cole's barn, just east of Texas, was on fire by the lightning, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The Fulton Times says: It was rather an awkward predicament, that of the Fulton clergyman, who had two sermons to preach last Sunday and who discovered on getting up in the morning that a burglar had been in during the night and stolen his only pair of pants.

—Here is another potato bug remedy:—A farmer says that if at night a fire is built at both ends of the potato patch, the bugs can be seen flying towards the light, and they drop in the flames and are burned to death.

—The Fulton Times says the report of the census enumerators gives a population of 3,690 in the village of Fulton,

NEW HAVEN.

The M. E. Society of this place held a festival on Tuesday eve, at which short addresses and good music were served up for mental, and ice cream and strawberries for physical improvement. Their efforts seemed fully appreciated by the way the former was received, and the latter disappeared. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and separated evidently well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The receipts were about \$40, and will be a drop in the bucket towards defraying the expenses of the new M. E. church, now under consideration. May prosperity crown the effort, and the efforts of all of God's people.

The festival at this place last Thursday evening, was an entertainment of more than ordinary merit. The members of the Congregational society had devoted a considerable portion of their time for a number of days past to preparing literary exercises, etc., and their efforts to furnish a pleasing entertainment were successful. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Munson, followed by singing by a quartette. An essay "Social Gatherings," Miss Belle Dowd, was well-written production and evinced considerable thought. A select reading, "The New Church Organ," was well read by Miss Julia Marvin. One of the best rendered pieces of the evening was a recitation, "Parson Avery's Prayer," by Miss Nellie Allen; her intonations were excellent, and evinced a good deal of native talent and patient study and practice.

Music by a quartette, "Arab Boas Song," was also well rendered. Miss Helen Dickinson did herself credit in a recitation, "Over the hills to the Poorhouse." The literary exercises were closed with an allegory, "Questions of Life," represented by Mr. and Mrs. C. Snow and Misses Place, Dowd and Robinson; also Mrs. J. S. Hall acted the part of conscience excellently. It was well received.

Following the literary exercises refreshments of ice cream, strawberries, etc., were served. The tables were finely decorated with flowers kindly furnished by the ladies of the society. The receipts of the evening amounted to \$117.50.

Friday last Mrs. Spencer interested the public by recitations and select readings at May's Hall. Mrs. Spencer has a fine voice, and an excellent faculty for public reading. The audience was quite small, for the virtuous people of N. H. dare not dissipate more than two evenings in one week.

Yesterday the congregations of the M. E. and Congregational churches united, and seven persons were baptized by immersion.

W. W.

New Haven, July 5, 1875.

Central N. Y. Conference.

The annual report of the Central New York M. E. Conference, just issued, contains statistics which are alike valuable and interesting. The Conference embraces eight districts, viz. Utica, Herkimer, Rome, Oswego, Adams, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Potsdam. There are 223 clergy in the Conference, with 9 probationers, and 143 local preachers. Of the local preachers 28 are in the Utica district, 19 in the Herkimer District, and 20 in the Rome district. The numerical statistics for the entire Conference show an aggregate full membership of 22,243, with, in addition, 3,598 probationers. The churches are nearly 250 in number, and aggregate in value \$1,373,500. There are also 147 parsonages, estimated at \$231,255 in value. The amount raised during the year for building and improving churches and parsonages was \$73,098, and the present indebtedness of the churches is \$54,927.

The subject of Sunday schools attracted due attention in the Conference, and resolutions recognizing their imperative demands and vast importance, recommending the clergy to preach twice a year on the subject, and urging organization of Sunday schools wherever possible, were adopted. The statistics show 323 Sunday schools in the Conference, with an aggregate membership of 3,664 officers and teachers and 22,168 scholars. The scholars 15 years of age and over number 6,982. The average attendance of teachers and scholars during the year was 13,331. Conversations during the year, 1,100. The library books number 32,288, and the total expenses of the schools for the year were \$8,632.88.

COLOSSE.

Mr. Perry Richardson, of Grafton Square, left his home for Iowa June 1st, to visit his only child, Mrs. Taylor. The sad news of his death came by telegraph Tuesday morning of this week. Perry,

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875.

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

DEPARTMENT EVERY WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS JOURNAL AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

CORRESPONDENCE We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT HIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.



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Indiana Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEAR JOURNAL:—Last Tuesday, the 8th inst., was the time set by the Board of Trustees for beginning the investigation of the charges preferred against Mr. MacIntire by J. E. Fawcner, with which the reader is already, to some extent, acquainted. Dr. James, one of the Trustees failing to come, on account of sickness, the investigation had to be postponed until the next day, Wednesday, at 2 p. m., and in the meantime Dr. James went to Muncie where Dr. James lives, to interview that gentleman and learn the cause of his illness. It was learned that he had been suffering from an attack of quinsy, but was then able to bear the journey and came the next day. The Board organized for business at 2 p. m. By J. E. Fawcner, and Dye and Harris, attorneys for the prosecution and Gen. Ben. Harrison, Hines and Miller, and Porter, Fishback and Porter for the defense. Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning were occupied with the examination of two female employees in the Institution. The testimony of both these witnesses at first appeared to be of a damaging character to Mr. MacIntire and Mr. Valentine, but upon cross examination, under the skillful manipulation of Gen. Ben. Harrison for the defense, it was shown to amount to nothing. Thursday afternoon and all of Friday and Saturday were occupied with the examination of a mute, female witness, which also appeared to be damaging to our case at first, but on Saturday, just previous to the hour for adjournment, its strength was also broken by the cross examination. All of Monday (the 14th) was occupied in the examination of the mute female. She at last disclosed the secret and told the truth, and this ended her examination.

W. M. French, alias "W. Brown," alias Methersphalos, alias W. H. De Motte, alias Brutus, and a number of other aliases, under which he has actually hid himself at different places while he was engaged in suborning perjury over the State, in the employment of the conspirators who say they found him a fit tool for the purpose, was present two or three times during the examination of witnesses. He tried, in vain, to appear as innocent as a saint. Everybody knows him now. They say, "I pity the poor fool." How can he go unpunished for violating the laws and the first principles of justice? He is recognized by only a few mutes as he goes in his own name only with those who know him, and shines in the names of several persons at different places.

Not many weeks since the writer called to see Mr. and Mrs. Miles, who were lately married, and, after staying late in the evening, was requested to remain longer, as it was too late to go home for tea. On consenting Mrs. Miles had a lunch ordered for him. It consisted of canned strawberry pie, Malay grape pie, and fruit cake and other kinds of cake which had been preserved from the wedding. Had a very pleasant time there with them. In the fore part of that same day they attended service in the chapel of the institution. Quite a number of mutes from the vicinity were also present. These services are of great benefit. All the mutes who can afford to come to the institution, have superior advantages over those who cannot come. It would be of great value to the mutes of other places in Indiana, if a competent person could be got to hold services for them in the State as they do in Michigan, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and some other States.

Nothing has been found against Mr. Valentine by the prosecution in the investigation yet.

Ira Price was the last witness examined by J. T. Dye. The question asked was if she ever saw Ida K. Fawcner go in or towards Mr. Valentine's room, and to this she replied in the negative.

We have just heard of the appointment of Mr. W. H. De Motte as principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Delavan, Wisconsin. When W. M. French hears of it he will be sorry and say to himself in a soliloquy, "Oh! my friend and the only friend I have in the world is principal of an institution, and oh! if I hadn't written the 'W. Brown' charges; and if I hadn't allowed myself to be the tool of that evil disposed person, there would be a fair chance for me to become an instructor of Moral Philosophy in that institution."

The investigation adjourned to-day at noon until Monday, the 21st inst.

R. E. PORTER.

Indianapolis, June 16, 1875.

Washington County Notes.

EAST GALWAY, June 29, 1875.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—On the 25th of June, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brownell, deaf-mutes, of West Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., met an expected party of deaf-mutes, from Troy, Lansingburgh and Albany, at the depot and conveyed them to the woods, a short distance west of the depot, where Mr. Brownell had prepared a picnic for them and other friends from his neighborhood. They were received hospitably and gladly, and at length, among the topics of conversation, they gave sketches of all entertainments until they had become matters of history. The intervening time, although comparatively brief in the count of years, had been marked by many eventful changes.

In the afternoon from 150 to 200 people came there and satiated their curiosity. The weather was all that could be desired. The exercises, as a whole, were very interesting and novel to the people who had never seen them before.

At the repast prepared for the occasion, Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Colica, N. Y., invoked the blessing, which was interpreted by a brother of Mr. Brownell for the benefit of the deaf-mutes, and then Mr. Ritter, a deaf-mute, invoked the same blessing by signs, which was also interpreted by the same gentleman for the

people. To say the least the repast was very excellent and bountiful, and after it was over Mr. Brownell was indiscribably witty, and could be, as I might describe him, as "a perfect cornucopia of fun." Mrs. Atkins and Miss Schutt gave some pieces in pantomime for the entertainment of the people, to whom they were interpreted by Mr. Brownell's brother. The people seemed pleased with what they saw of the mutes in a gathering, and after they had left for their homes, the deaf-mutes were conveyed to Mr. Brownell's house where they were very hospitably entertained from the 25th to the 29th of June. Mr. Brownell also took them to another picnic in Valley Falls, a short distance from his residence, and they had a very enjoyable time. Among the mutes that partook of Mr. B.'s generous hospitality during the time alluded to, were Mrs. Julia Atkins, Mrs. Ellen Getting, Misses Mary Toole, Martha Maxwell, Sarah Schutt, Helen M. Ives, Annie Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John Darrow, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bristol.

THOS. McMILLEN.

Synopsis of Closing Sermon,

Delivered by Isaac L. Peet, LL. D., Principal, on Sunday, June 20th, 1875, in the Chapel of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

PSALMS XC, 12.—"So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

These words suggest, in their order, the value of time, the most economical method of employing it, and the purpose to which it should be devoted.

We can understand them better, however, if we change this order and consider: I.—Why God has given us time. It is to glorify Him;

(1)—In the right development of our minds, of our emotions, of our character, and, indeed, of our whole being.

(2)—By assisting others in this development.

(3)—By discovering, illustrating, or applying, according to our several abilities, the laws which He has written in the book of Nature, for the welfare of our race.

(4)—By studying His revealed word as contained in the Holy Scriptures—learning to love and adore His perfections, to accept the salvation and the help He there offers to us, to obey his law, and thus obtain true happiness for ourselves and impart it to others.

This is the sum of wisdom. It is to leave the world better for our having lived in it, and when leaving it, to obtain for ourselves everlasting enjoyment beyond the grave.

To enable you to obtain this wisdom, this institution was established. Without it, your life in this world would be feeble, objectless, hopeless, useless. By it you are made partakers of the strength, the aspirations, the hopes, the opportunities of humanity. In this view,

II.—The value of time is apparent.

(1)—On account of its being so limited. It is counted by days, hours, minutes, and even seconds.

(2)—Because so much is to be accomplished by its use, and this leads us to consider;

III.—How can we employ our time to the best advantage.

And (1)—Before we can hope to accomplish anything, we must be in earnest about it. We must apply our hearts to it. This will lead us,

(2)—To enter upon each successive day with a full consideration of its value as a factor in the problem of life and immortality. We shall apportion our time so as to get the greatest benefit from it—and we shall waste no moments which will enable us to do something useful either for ourselves or others.

(3)—We shall appoint different days for different purposes in our life-work. Some days will be full of toil; other days, such as the Sabbath, will be devoted to needed rest and holy enjoyment, and others still, to wise recreation or change of scene, as in the coming vacation time—but the purpose of our lives will never be lost sight of.

This subject, so appropriate to the closing sermon of our year, contains a lesson both for those who are about to leave the institution not to return to enjoy its benefits, and to those who will resume their studies in the fall.

To the first I would say:

(1)—Make up your minds to make some progress in useful knowledge every day. Always have a good book at hand and let not a day pass without reading a few pages in it. Study, every day, the forms of the English language and commit some passage to memory. Spend also more or less time in writing, at least a third of a page a day. This will amount, in a year, to 120 pages. Do not write the same thing every day, but let each sitting bring out a different thought.

(2)—Be industrious.—Have some occupation, and stick to it. If you cannot find work for which you can receive pay, work without pay, till you have made yourselves so skillful that people cannot do without you.

(3)—Be observant and thoughtful and try to discover some truth in nature or art you did not know before.

(4)—Be kind, obliging, respectful, cheerful, uncomplaining.

(5)—Try to help others.

(6)—Be frugal—that you may have money to bestow in charity, and money to prevent yourselves from becoming objects of charity.

(7)—Attend a Bible Class and Church every Sunday and make yourselves acquainted with your pastor and with Sabbath School teachers and other Christian men and women.

(8)—Be honest, honorable, pure, charitable in your opinions of others, unsuspicious and unsuspected, and make the commandments of God the rule of your life.

(9)—Owe no man anything, and be wise in lending.

(10)—Consecrate yourselves anew to God every morning, and seek his help and guidance, and, at night, ask his forgiveness for your sins and commit yourselves to his keeping.

(11)—Ever keep up good courage, knowing that God will take care of His own.

(12)—Always love this institution, and honor it by your lives and words.

(13)—Have your worldly affairs always in order, and live each day so that you may at any moment be ready to leave this world for a better.

To those who are to return, I would say—

Improve your minds in the vacation. Read and write and study, a portion of every day. Honor your father and your mother by being obedient and respectful and loving and helpful to them. Be kind to your brothers and sisters—and try to be happy yourselves and make them happy. Attend Church and Sabbath School every Sunday, and try to live as becometh Christians. Be punctual in your return to the institution and be determined that you will be more orderly, obedient, studious and successful in making improvement than you ever were before.

Before closing, let us drop a tear in memory of those who began the year with us, but are now, we fondly hope, enjoying the happiness of heaven. Mothers and Gailen and Halsted and Hamilton and Hormance and Spencer, all innocent little boys, have been taken from this school to the better school above—while Sarah Collins, Ida Green, Ellen McManus, Martha Meeder and Minnie Reynolds, sweet buds of promise here, are now blossoming in the Heavenly garden. Ida Sands and Adelaide Klune, who had been here long enough to understand and appreciate the blessed truths of the Gospel, were each taken ill on a visit to their homes, and, after intense suffering, which they bore with Christian patience, died most happy and beautiful deaths—the one, quietly, submissively; the other, triumphantly, after bearing eloquent and most touching testimony to the love of Christ and to the benefits which had been conferred upon her by the teachings of this institution.

Let us all so live that our last hour may be like theirs.

The Minnesota Institution.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

(From the Fairbault Republican, June 16.)

The annual closing exercises of the Minnesota State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, located in this city, occurred yesterday afternoon. It was naturally an occasion of so much interest to the unfortunate inmates of this benevolent institution as "Commencement Day" to the graduates of colleges, and it was well worth the brief time of a visit to be able to witness the play of the emotions in the countenances of those who are limited to the sign language for the expression of their ideas. The increasing popularity of the institution and growth of the State were indicated by the full ranks of pupils that nearly filled the chapel in the South Wing.

The compositions of the pupils were for the most part original, and while all were creditable, considering the disabilities under which the pupils labor, some would have reflected honor upon those of equal age who have full possession of all the faculties.

The pupils who took part, with their residences, and the subjects of their addresses were as follows:

Jennie C. Cramer, Austin; "Time and its Uses."

Charley Thompson, St. Paul; "A Little Story."

Catharine Coffey, Shieldsville; "About my Life."

Abby Russell, an oral recitation.

Michael O'Reilly, Wabasha, "Description of School Experience."

David O'Reilly, Wabasha; "Historical Sketch of America."

Florence A. Cole, Minneapolis; "Story of a Widow and her Son."

William E. Dean, Minneapolis; Friendship—an essay deserving especial commendation.

James Smith, Kedron, Millmore Co.; "Charge of the Light Brigade." Oral.

Emma Madden, Henderson; a recitation.

Julia F. Ashley, Jackson; Essay, "Culture," and Valedictory.

To enable our readers to judge of the excellence of this production, we reproduce it below.

CULTURE.

Culture of land is necessary in order to make it produce grain and vegetables for our food. It would be folly and wastefulness to sow grain upon ground that has not been plowed and dragged. And as much as land needs culture, so does the body and mind and heart of man. A good sound body is conducive to happiness and prosperity, as it enables a man to labor to supply his wants. In order to have it he should cultivate regular habits, and right principles, which contribute to perfect health. And to become wise and useful members of society, the mind must be cultivated. This, in a great measure, devolves upon the parents and teachers of children and youth, for while young the mind is active, and learning is much easier than at a more advanced age. For this purpose schools have been established throughout all civilized lands. How vastly different is the condition of civilized people from that of savages, who have no kind of cultivation! They can scarcely supply themselves with food to keep from starvation. Generally, they are cruel, warlike and unhappy wretches; but when missionaries are sent among them they (the missionaries) open schools and commence the cultivation of mind and heart, and teach them the art of cultivating their land, and the benefit it will be to them to labor. Gradually, they become an intelligent, prosperous people, if they are so disposed. Most important of all is the cultivation of the heart. Seeds of

evil, sown by Satan, are constantly springing up, and we should maintain a continual warfare to keep them down, and in their stead cultivate virtues. This, also, should be commenced at an early age, for then the heart is so tender that impressions for either good or evil are easily made, and are more effectual than in later life. Also, faith is stronger. What is more perfect than the faith of a little child? During the past seven years we have been here for the purpose of cultivating our minds and hearts, for which our officers and teachers have labored arduously. "Time, which waits for no man," has brought these years to a close, and our opportunities here are ended. For the last time we will express our thanks to those who have labored for us, and we bid them farewell.

TO OUR HON. TRUSTEES:—For several years past you have labored for our welfare. First, to get a school opened for us in town; afterwards, to erect this fine edifice; and you have so well directed the affairs connected with the school, have taken so kind an interest in our progress, have supplied us with such good officers and teachers, that it gives us great pleasure to thank you. Hoping that you will in the future continue to do your best for the Institution, and wishing you all happiness and prosperity, we bid you farewell.

OUR HIGHLY ESTEEMED SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON:—During the years past that we have been under your care, you have given us innumerable causes to feel grateful to you. Although we can find no fitting words to express it all, to prove to you that we are not ungrateful, we publicly thank you for your kind, parental care. Knowing full well that as long as you remain here, the children will have true friends to supply the place of the parents from whom they are separated, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

DEAR TEACHERS:—No one knows better than yourselves how difficult and often discouraging your duties are, but we all know how well and faithfully you have performed them. You have not labored for pay only, but for the progress of your pupils; and we hope you will be rewarded by seeing them become good scholars and useful citizens. Farewell.

FELLOW GRADUATES:—The time has arrived when we must part, perhaps for a long separation, and perhaps never to meet again on earth. We must now go forth to battle with the world for ourselves, and no longer be dependent for guidance on our friends here. Let us strive to put to use the good precepts and examples we have received from them, and so live that we may never bring shame to our "Alma Mater." Farewell.

DEAR SCHOOLMATES:—We hope that you who are to return will improve your opportunities to the best of your abilities, and prepare yourselves to fight the battles of life when your turn comes. The sad event which so recently deprived us of one of our number should warn us to prepare for life in the other world, that we may live with her eternally. Now let us all bid each other an affectionate farewell.

JULIA F. ASHLEY.

Fairbault, Minn., June 15, 1875.

Miss Jennie C. Cramer and Florence A. Cole next recited a poem on page 102 of "Songs for the New Life," commencing, "Holy Father, Thou hast taught me," &c. This was most gracefully delivered in the sign language, and interpreted by Prof. Noyes.

Some of the recitations above referred to were interpreted orally by Mr. Downing, and one by Mr. Carroll, a semi-mute teacher.

The graduates of the institution were now called forward, and received their diplomas. Their names were as follows:

GRADUATES.

Julia F. Ashley, Jennie C. Cramer, Catharine Coffey, Florence A. Cole, Nancy Conlath, William E. Dean, George E. Crane, Niles Estenson, Michael J. O'Reilly, David J. O'Reilly, Michael Hart, William F. Nass, William S. Durose.

Prof. Noyes, Superintendent of the Institution, addressed the graduates as follows:

MY DEAR PUPILS:—The time has at length arrived, to which you have been looking forward with so much interest for seven years. You are to leave these halls for other and very different scenes. As you go to the dear friends who are waiting to welcome you home, remember you go as graduates of this institution. You have received the benefit of a full course here, and you go forth, not as you came. Responsibilities rest upon you which you cannot throw off. During the past seven years your friends have done much for you, and they expect great things of you in return. The teachers and officers of this institution have labored long and faithfully with and for you, and you are in duty bound to honor them and your parents in your daily life and labors. The State of Minnesota, through our Board of Trustees, has done much for you, and done it cheerfully, and you owe her and them a debt of gratitude you never should forget or ignore. Remember, then, as you leave this institution, the responsibilities resting on you. Remember in the moment of temptation, the hopes of fond parents and friends, the expectations of your teachers, and your indebtedness to the State that has educated you.

Life and the world look bright to you to-day, but remember the days of darkness will come; trials, disappointments and sorrows will overtake you. Prepare for them as you have been taught to do while here. Be hopeful, be courageous, be industrious, be vigilant, and above all, have faith in yourselves and God. "Let all the ends thou aimest at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

Prof. Noyes stated that two monitors were appointed from among the pupils at the commencement of the term for the boys and girls respectively, to keep a record of their general deportment out of school hours. Their report showed that thirty-nine boys, or more than one-half

had passed the entire year without receiving a mark, and thirty-one of the forty girls.

The exercises were then closed with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the sign language, a graceful young lady leading, and the pupils all joining.

The next term will commence Sept. 8. The institution, so far as a visitor can judge from the public exercises, is in a state of admirable efficiency, and the attachment of the pupils to Prof. Noyes and his excellent assistants, is very manifest.

News of the Week.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during June of \$1,431,249.66. The international rifle match between the Irish and American teams took place June 29, near Dublin, and resulted in a victory for the Americans by a score of 967 to 929.

A terrible typhoon visited Hong Kong May 31. The steamer Payang was wrecked and 125 lives were lost.

R. C. Coleman, of the American rifle team, won the Spencer cup at the shooting at Dollymount Wednesday. Messrs. Gildersleeve and Yale also won prizes during the day's shooting.

A dispatch to the London Daily News says that the number of men, women and children drowned during the recent floods in Toulouse alone is estimated at 2,000.

Over £200,000 has been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in France.

The French Government has appointed a special committee for the purpose of encouraging Frenchmen to participate in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

Advices from Fiji report that there is no diminution in the violence of measles and typhoid fever on the islands. In the Diocesan Synod at Quebec, on Thursday the Bishop instructed the clergy to refuse to marry "all who refuse to come to church to be married."

The prospects of the growing cotton crop are reported to be very good.

The contest for the Abercorn cup, at the Dollymount Rifle Range, resulted in the success of Mr. Johnson, of the Irish team.

The National Council of Switzerland has appropriated 25,000 francs to defray the expenses of a representation of Swiss products at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The Governor of Massachusetts has decided not to commute the death-sentence of Pomerooy, the Boston boy-murderer.

A white man has sued a colored lodging-house keeper in Washington for refusing accommodation on account of color.

Private advices from the Black Hills report extensive discoveries of gold.

Mary Walsh, a clerk in the United States Treasury Department, was burnt to death, Saturday, by the explosion of a pocket stove.

There is much outlary in the Indian Territory.

Three men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Casco Bay, Maine, on Friday.

Wm. W. Brown murdered his wife in Philadelphia, Friday evening; jealousy.

The centennial of Washington's assuming command of the continental army, was celebrated at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Saturday.

At Dollymount, Saturday, the Dublin team won the all-Ireland challenge shield; Wilson, of the Belfast club, the Wilkes cup; Gildersleeve, the London Dramatic News cup of 500 guineas; all the prizes were awarded Saturday evening.

The third Vicksburg boat was picked up a fortnight ago by a Norwegian ship; no bodies in the boat.

Five men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Rustico Barbo, Prince Edward's Island, a few days ago.

The jury in the Tilton-Beecher trial being unable to agree were discharged; they stood on the last ballot, 9 for Beecher, 3 for Tilton.

Several failures have occurred in English county towns on account of the failure of Alexander Collier & Co.

Out of twenty-seven persons tried for murder in the Indian Territory at Fort Smith, Ark., recently, eight were convicted.

At the negro celebration of the Fourth in Vicksburg, a conflict of races occurred, in which several negroes and one white man were fatally injured.

The California temperance party has nominated W. E. Lovellett for Governor.

Three men threshing in a field in Marion county, Georgia, Wednesday, were killed by lightning.

The Fourth was celebrated with unusual heartiness all over the country.

—When you see a juvenile signaling another at a distance by spreading his arms wide apart, it means "Will you go in swimming!"

MEXICO MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED: Flour, (retail) Spr'g \$6 25, red \$6 75, white \$7 50 Meal, 1/2 cwt, (retail) 1 70 Shorts, 1/2 ton, 822 Shippings, 1/2 ton, 825 Middlings, 1/2 ton, 839 Corn, 90 Oats, 60

PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE:

Butter, 22 @ 23 Loose Butter, 21 @ 23 Cheese, 10 @ 11 Lard, 15 Eggs, 1/2 doz, 16 Beef 1/2 lb, 65 @ 16 Beef, 1/2 cwt, 85 @ 84 Mutton, 1/2 cwt, 88 00 Pork, 1/2 barrel, retail, 89 Ham, 1/2 lb, 13 @ 16 Apples, (dried) 1/2 lb, 13 @ 16 Dried Poultry, 1/2 lb, 10 @ 12 Potatoes, 1/2 bush, 25 @ 30

Facts and Fancies.

▲ pair of tights—two drunkards.
A-veil-able space—A woman's face.
Costly furniture—Indian bureaus.
Water-spouts—Temperance lecturers.
An unlawful oath is better broken than kept.
An honest man's word is as good as his bond.
A man may hold his tongue at the wrong time.
The rival railroads will soon be issuing chronos.
He who blackens others does not whiten himself.
A Schenectady girl at a spelling school sat down on "pantalons."
At a recent spelling match one man spelt it "pansip" and got beat.
One swallow does not make a spring, but a dozen swallows sometimes make one fall.
Why is a carpenter's wife an unhappy woman? Because her husband is always a jawin'er.
No man can become thoroughly acquainted with his family history without running for office.
The Snake Run Academy is the name of an Indian school. The scholars must all be adders.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.
Why is a large joint of meat like an omnibus? Because it accommodates from twelve to eighteen inside.
Seven thousand Spanish deserters are reported to be in the ranks of the Cuban army.
Wagon roads now lead to the doors of the hotels in the Yo Semite Valley, both by the Mariposa and the Coulterville routes.

A Parisian druggist prescribes as an infallible means of extinguishing inflamed petroleum the throwing of a small quantity of chloroform upon the flame.
Old gent—"What do you wear specs for, boy?" Bootblack—"Cos I puts such a shiny shine on gentlemen's boots it hurts my eyes."

"Onions are recommended as an antidote for sleeplessness." Of course. How can a fellow snore loudly unless he has a strong breath?
A Western man, reading of a cricket club in a New York paper, writes the editor to know if the club is good for anything for grasshoppers.

"No," said Mrs. Rodgers, very positively, "if I go into the country, Mr. Rodgers goes with me. This city ain't no safe place to leave a man alone in."
"Mr. D—, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "If that's your game it won't be done," said the tailor.

How a woman can keep on talking while she twists up her back hair and has her mouth full of hair pins is a mystery not yet explained.
An Illinois lady who wanted to go to a masquerade party as Mary, Queen of Scots, looked through the Bible to ascertain how the character was dressed.

"Minnie, I'm in such a quandary; if I turn my back on Charley he becomes offended at once, and if I don't he can't see my new buckle. What shall I do?"
Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with dyspepsia, liver complaint and its effects, such as indigestion, costiveness, sick headache, sour stomach, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart, depressed spirits, biliousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your druggist, John C. Taylor, and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size, 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

NOTICE.

The Oswego County Council Patrons of Husbandry, will meet at the Court House, Palaski, on Tuesday, July 13th, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is requested that every Grange in the county be represented.

By ORDER COM.
JOHN VANBUREN, Sec'y.

To Farmers.

We keep in Stock Sections and Rivets for most of the Mowing Machines in use in this vicinity, and any that we do not have we can furnish at a few hours notice. We also keep on hand the repairs generally wanted for the Buckeye, and furnish those we do not have, on short notice; we also furnish repairs for the Hubbard.

B. S. STONE & Co.

Buy your Alpaca at NORTON'S.

The Farmers' Egg Depot.

Where is it? At L. G. Ballard's, who employs no one to gather them for him; but pays the commission to his customers. And if you want any Groceries, he feels confident he can please in quality and price.

Buy your Dress Goods at NORTON'S

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Hiram Richardson, Jr., of the town of Parish, in the county and State of New York, by his certain indenture of a mortgage bearing date the fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, (June 4, 1872), made to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, (\$265), and interest thereon, did mortgage and convey unto Edw. G. Lynch, of the town of Parish, in Oswego county, and State of New York: "All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Parish, county of Oswego, and State of New York, and described as follows, to-wit: Being part of sub lot No. 4, of great lot No. 6th, and part of sub lot 3, of great lot No. 7th, and sub lot No. 2, of great lot No. 15, of the 23d township of Scribner's patent, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of sub lot No. 3, of great lot No. 7, thence north 66° 50' west along the south line of sub lot 34 chs. and 64 lks. to the south-west corner, thence 23° 30' west to a stake and stones in the centre of the road, thence north 9° west along the centre of said road, 23 chs. to a stake bearing north 66° 50' W. 44 lks. from a hemlock knot down in the ground, thence S. 68° 50' 47 chs. 6 lks. to a stake, being S. 43° E. 8 links from a bench, thence S. 23° 30' W. along the east line of said lot 11 chs. and 2 links, to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres of land, be the same more or less, as surveyed by N. B. Everts."

Which said mortgage contains therein a power of sale to sell said mortgaged premises upon default being made in the payment of the principal sum, or the interest therein mentioned, or any part thereof, and which said mortgage with a power of sale therein contained, was duly recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office, on the 15th day of June, in the year 1872, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in Liber No. 95 of mortgages, at page 34. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned and transferred to Hiram Pond, who is now the lawful owner and holder of said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of money secured to be paid in and by said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice the sum of fifty dollars and ninety-four cents, (\$50.94), and there is unpaid and to become due the further sum of ninety-four dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$94.51), on the 4th day of June, in the year 1875.

And whereas no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to collect the said sum now due, or any part of the same. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and which has been duly recorded as aforesaid, and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the office of A. F. Kellogg, in the village of Mexico, county and State aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated April 8, 1875.

HIRAM POND, Assignee.
A. F. KELLOGG, Att'y, Mexico, N. Y.
The above sale is postponed until the 23th day of July, 1875, at the same place and time of day.—Dated July 3d, 1875.

HIRAM POND, Assignee.
A. F. KELLOGG, Att'y, Mexico, N. Y.

Mexico, 1875.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN:

Allow me to call your attention to my

Stock of Choice Family Groceries,

CONFECTIONERY
AND
BAKESTUFFS.

A full and fresh stock of each constantly on hand.

ORDERS FOR WEDDINGS & PARTIES
Promptly filled and delivered. I invite you in season, being satisfied I can suit, both as to price and quality. I have in stock full lines of

CONFECTIONERY,

Manufactured from Pure Material, and Warranted to Contain no Adulterations. Colors Purely Vegetable
In Our Candies.

MR. J. W. LARKIN

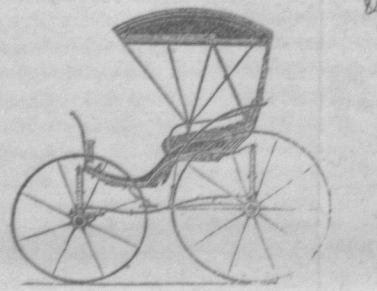
Still remains Superintendent of the Bakery. His reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of my goods in that line.

I am now keeping a stock of FRUIT for WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Pine-apples, Lemons, Oranges, Coconuts, Figs, and nuts of all kinds. Peanuts roasted to order.

A. S. GIBSON,
No. 1 Empire Block, Main Street,
10 MEXICO, N. Y.

N. B.—Hot Brown Bread delivered in time for breakfast every Tuesday and Friday A. M. Leave your orders at the bakery
No. 1 Empire Block

L. MILLER,
Carriage Manufacturer!
ESTABLISHED 1852.

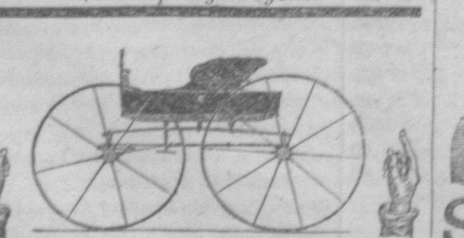


I HAVE ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Light Work,

Consisting of

Top Phaetons, Piano-Box Top Wagons,
Open Buggies, Pony Wagons, Platform Spring Wagons.



Farm Wagons Made to Order.

My motto being, "A nimble squire is better than a slow shilling," my prices will be even lower than they have been in the past.

My work is all manufactured under my own supervision, from the BEST OF MATERIAL, AND BY SKILLED WORKMEN. Carriage repairing, in all its branches, done with neatness and dispatch.

All work warranted.—LEWIS MILLER.
Mexico, N. Y., May 11, 1875.

KILL THE POTATO BUGS

And Save the Potatoes by using F. W. Devoe & Co's Paris Green,
For circulars how to use, &c., address
F. W. DEVOE & CO., 117 Fulton St., New York.

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The Syracuse Standard is an able, reliable and wide-awake paper—one of the very best of our exchanges—and we are pleased to note its success.

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The Standard is a valuable exchange, wide awake, vigorous, independent, and yet staunch in its defence of the republican faith. It is an honor to a section of the State where enterprising journalism is the rule.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

With its clean, bright appearance and variety of interesting news, the Standard ranks among the best of our State papers.—*Albany Express.*

It is a good-looking paper, full of enterprise and up to the news and times in every respect. We are pleased to see this evidence of its prosperity.—*Ogdensburg Journal.*

The Syracuse Standard has a new dress—an earnest of thrift and an indication of prosperity. It looks bright and beaming in its new clothes, and will not fail hereafter, as in the past, to merit public confidence and respect.—*Lockport Journal.*

The Syracuse Standard, one of the ablest radical journals in Central New York.—*Troy Press.*

The Standard is a strong and able journal and wields a large influence in Central New York. We congratulate its editors and proprietors upon their deserved success.—*Troy Times.*

The Standard is an able paper, admirable in its news department and strong in its editorials. Long may it be lifted up before the people, and ever before an increasing number.—*Rochester Express.*

The Standard in many respects, is among the best of our exchanges, and is particularly noticeable for the enterprise displayed in its first page editorial paragraphs, its well informed Albany correspondence, its reviews of local finances, and the vigor and propriety with which its local columns are edited.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The Standard is an able representative of the political creed it advocates, and as a journal of news is fully up to the requirements of its locality. Its associated press reports, local department, valuable agricultural and financial articles, and its able discussion of all current topics, renders the Standard welcome to the general reader.—*Fayetteville Recorder.*

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The Standard is particularly valued here, as it is first among the morning papers that reach our office.—*Sandy Creek News.*

The Standard is enterprising and reliable, one of the best of our exchanges, and its clear type and tasteful appearance makes it doubly acceptable to its readers. It deserves all the prosperity that attends it.—*Mexico Independent.*

The Standard deserves its success. It is enterprising. It contains the freshest news and it is bold and fearless in its positions on public questions. We congratulate the Standard.—*Auburn Daily Ad.*

C. SNOW

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES, R

WAGONS,

Platform Spring Wagons

&c. &c.

Repairing done on most reasonable Terms.

Manufactory Main street, opposite Foundry.

STOVES

Of all Kinds at

BROOK'S Hardware Store,

(Removed to the Grocery Store lately occupied by Goit & Castle.)

I have on hand a large stock of Stoves which I am selling as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see them.

C. F. BROOKS.
Mexico, July 22, 1874.

A. C. THOMAS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Toronto & STATE MILLS

Manufacturer and dealer in

SUPERIOR BRANDS

Family FLOUR + + + TEAL FEED. + + +

Custom Grinding

Will also receive prompt attention.

Mexico, Jan. 18, 1875.

Mexico Academy.

FALL TERM

OPENS

AUG. 24, 1875.

F R E E

INSTRUCTION

To those who

Join Teachers' Class.

Special facilities are afforded for instruction in all the branches taught in the best institutions of this grade.

For rooms, circulars, &c., apply to

CHAS. E. HAVENS, Principal.

Or LEWIS MILLER.

Mexico, June 29, 1875.

READY MADE

Clothing

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods.

THE LARGEST,

BEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCK

IN OSWEGO.

John Ould

Cor. West First and Bridge Sts.,

Oswego, N. Y.

But One Price.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

A pleasure to Show Goods whether you buy or not.

CLARK PICKENS
General Blacksmith
PARISH, N. Y.

SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT.

Special attention given to

Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing.

Mr. Pickens has the only convenience for shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work well done and no unnecessary delay by waiting, as Mr. Pickens intends to be at his shop constantly.
Parish, July 18, 1873. 38

REAL HAIR SWITCHES

For sale at A. L. Mason's. Also Madam Foy's patent Corset Skirt Supporter.
Mexico, May 19, 1876.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.
DEPARTMENT EVERY BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

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We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

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Who needs no introduction to our readers.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease, man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritive, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermitting Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

• Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermitting Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no cathartics will face the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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